Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1835. [No. 2,463.

NOTICE.—As LORD CLARE will not leave Bombay quite as soon as was expected, and His Lordship has expressed a wish that the Farewell Party to him should be postponed to a later day than the 26th Instant, the Committee have, in communication with Lord Clare, put off the Ball and Supper, in the Town Hall, till Thursday next, the 5th of March.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Goods Chattles, Rights and Credits of ROBERT COTTON MONEY, Esquire, late in the Civil Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased may be granted to MARY MONEY, Widow of the said deceased all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 23rd day of February, 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that letters of Administration of the Goods Chattles Rights and Credits of LOUISA WADDINGTON, late of Bombay, an Infant and a British subject deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, the Registrar of the said Court;—all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 23rd day of February 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of ROZA MARIA FERNANDES, late of Bombay Portuguese, at the time of her decease, the widow of Venacio Continho, may be granted to the Reverend BENEDITO FEXEIRA the Executor named in her said Will, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 23rd day of February 1835.

J. P. LARKINS,
for D. B. SMITH.
Proctor for Petitioner.

AVIZO.

TENDO se recorrido a Suprema Corte de Judicatura em Bombaim, para que a verificagaõ da ultima vontade e testamento de ROZA MARIA FERNANDES, defunta e Moradora Portuguesa sida de Bombaim, e ao tempo de sua morte viuva de Venancio Continho, seja concedida ao Reverendo BENEDICTO TEXEIRA, o Executor nomeado no dito Testamento da se disso parte, pelo presente, a todos os interessados 23 de Fevereiro 1835,

(Assinado) J. P. LARKINS,
por D. B. SMITH,
Procurador do Executor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON SALE,—At the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., General Palmer's Claret in three dozen cases, at Rs 36 per case, for cash.

BOMBAY, *25th Feb.*, 1835.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL Meeting of the BOMBAY NATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY, will be held at the Society's Rooms on the Esplanade, on Saturday, the 28th instant.—The attendance of the Subscribers to the Society and all Friends of Native Education is particularly requested.

The Right Honorable the GOVERNOR, will take the Chair at 11 A. M.

G. POPE,
Secretary.

Society's Rooms, 25th Feb., 1835.

TO be sold, 60 dozen of Sneyd's Claret, at 40 Rs per dozen, in cases of six dozen each. Application to be made to Mr. THOMAS WOODYER, Govt. House, Parell.

THIS day, Wednesday, the 25th Inst, at 11 A.M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND Co., will submit for sale, by Public auction, at their Rooms the following goods, viz:

An extensive Invoice of Hardware, consisting of Brass Moulding, Cast Butt Hinges, Wheel Casters, Press Hinges, Pliers Turn Screws, Bench Vices, Watchmakers Turnscrews, Brass Cocks, Door Handles, Cutting Nippers, Brass weights, Copper Powder Flasks, Tea Bells, Buggy Buttons, Watch files, Coffee Mills Garden Shears, Chissels, Plane Irons, Bramah Padlocks, Wood Screws, &c., &c. &c.

ALSO.

A large assortment of handsome British Porcelain Dinner services, of superior style and Pattern, which are now on view.

An Invoice of Gilt and Plated Fancy, Plain, and Sporting Buttons, Spare Gunlocks, Europe Letter Paper, &c. &c. &c.

AT NOON.

A smart powerful chesnut poney; a Handsome London-built single bodied Phæton, built by Barker with double Harness and Postilion's Saddle, the Property of the Hon'ble G. F. UPTON.

ALSO

A Fashionable double bodied London-built Phæton by "ADAMS AND HOOPER," built to express order for a Gentlemen who has no longer occasion for it. N. B. both these conveyances are for sale without reserve and offer a favourable opportunity to parties requiring a genteel conveyance.

Any other Carriages, Horses, or Cattle that may offer for sale, will also be put up.

Bombay, 25th Feb., 1835.

ON Friday the 27th of February, 1835, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND Co., will sell by Public Auction at his late Residence, Rampart Row, (over the Court of Requests), the Household Furniture and Property of C. N. Goodwin Esq., deceased, comprizing Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queens Ware, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Mahogany Chairs, Carpets, Bed and Dressing Room Furniture, Clothes Presses, a Billiard Table, &c. &c. &c.

Particulars are set forth in Catalogues published this day, and the property is now on view,

BOMBAY, *25th Feb.*, 1835.

SALE by Auction—YATES AND Co. will sell by public Auction, on Friday next, the 27th instant, at Windy Hall, next door to the Rev. Mr. Laurie's, *Colaba*, the Household Property of a Gentleman giving up House-keeping; the same comprising a great variety of useful articles, viz.

Dinner and Breakfast services; sundry Glassware, Billiard Table, with balls, cues, stand, square Piano Forte, to order, by Broad-wood, Damask Couches, Dining Tables, Side Boards, sundry Chairs, Wallshades, and Hanging Lamps, large size Bedstead and Bedding, Crimson silk screens, and a small quantity of Wines and Brandy: the Property will be on view on Thursday.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock—TERMS, CASH, and the lots to be cleared away on the ensuing day. In the event of any of the lots remaining uncleared, they will be removed to the rooms of the Auctioneer, and resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

Tuesday, 24th Feb., 1835.

NOTICE.—The sale of CAPTAIN THOMAS's property will take place, at the Auction Rooms of YATES AND Co., Bombay, To-morrow 26th February, and not as before advertised at Colabah, on Friday the 27th. The same will comprize—Handsome Bedsteads and steps, Damask Silk Couches, marble slab tables, Reading do. Washing, Dressing, Dining and Breakfast do. Breakfast and Desert setts, Screens, Wardrobes, a quantity of Books, Chairs, some very superior Sherry from Todd and Bosanquet, a few other Wines, and sundry articles—Also will be put up, at 1 P. M. some valuable horses if not previously disposed of, well worthy the notice of Gentlemen requiring good cattle; also a few articles the property of another Gentlemen; and on account of those concerned, and without reserve, 3 cases of White long cloths.

On the following Thursday, a case of Carriage Furniture, Coffin Furniture, Blue Woolens, Grey Long cloths, &c. &c.

Meadow Street, February 25th, 1825.

FOR Sale, on commsision the property of a Lady leaving Bombay, a very superior Grand Piano Forte by Broadwood, in excellent order, & made expressly for this climate;—for price and particulars, apply to MR. YATES.

YATES AND CO., have received a fresh batch of prime fresh Hams and Berkley Cheese, Bottled Fruits, Europe Salt Beef and Pork, in small Casks, and a variety of fresh articles.

Meddow Street, 25th Feb. 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned being about to close the accounts of the estate of the late Captain HENRY TUDOR, Free Mariner, deceased; requests that any persons being endebted to, or having claims against the said estate, will forthwith pay their debts and prefer their claims to the undersigned, or to Messrs. OWEN and Co., Bombay.

(Signed) J. CALDECOTT.
Sole Executor and Administrator

ALLEPPY, *24th Jan.*, 1835.

For London.

TO Sail on the 10th March. The new Coppered Ship GANGES, 500 tons, Captain Ardlie, has excellent accommodation for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For freight or passage, apply to Captain Ardlie, or to Messrs. J. AND N. NOWROJEE, Bombay Green.

Bombay, 25th Feb., 1835.

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE Ship AFRICANUS of 210 Tons, Captain WATKINS, has excellent accommodation for a small party, and will sail in 12 days.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co. DADY'S BUILDINGS, *25th Feb.*, 1835.

For London.

THE fine fast sailing Ship "SHERBURNE," of 700 tons, THOMAS WARREN, Commander; is expected to arrive here early in March, and will be dispatched for the above port, in the following month.—For freight or passage apply to Messrs. *Forbes and Co.*, of whom plans of the cabins may be had.

BOMBAY, *25th Feb.*, 1835.

For Passage to London.

THE Bombay teak built Ship BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, of 1468 Tons, W. F. HOPKINS, H. C. S., Commander: will be dispatched about the middle of March.—Apply to Messrs. *Forbes and Co.*, of whom plans of the spacious cabins of this vessel may be had, and which carries a Surgeon.

BOMBAY, *25th Feb.*, 1835.

For Freight and Passage to London.

THE Ship PRINCE REGENT, 1,000 Tons, W. BOURCHEIR Commander; this vessel was lately one of the regular Ships in the E. I. Co's. Service, has spacious accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Is expected in all this month, and will be despatched again in all April. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND Co.

Dady's Buildings, 25th Feb., 1835.

Freight or Passage to London touching at the Cape.

THE well known fast sailing Ship ANDROMACHE, 600 tons, has very superior accommodations and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Capt. ANDREWS, at the office of *Gisborne, Menzies and Co.*

RAMPART ROW, *25th Feb.*, 1835.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs FORBES and Co., a few Butts of Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford, and Domecy, at Rs. 600 per butt, for Cash.

BOMBAY, *25th Feb.*, 1835.

TO BE LET.

ONE upper-roomed and commodious House in Nesbit Lane opposite to Messrs. Leggett and Co's. Bakery.

Do. a lower do. next to the Gazette Office.

For particulars, apply to Moroba Sewjee, at the Gazette Office.

E. I. UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL
AND
BENGAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.

IT is requested that applications for the above highly popular periodicals may be addressed direct to the "Editor of the Englishman" Calcutta—all remittances on his Account however, should be made to Mr. Malvery—at the Circulating Library, Church Lane, Bombay.

Mr. Malvery is prepared to supply single copies of the Sporting Magazine, from February, 1834.

WANTED, the following Books for the *Circulating Library* in Church Lane, for which liberal prices will be given, and no questions asked.

Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening.
Extracts from the Diary of a Physician.
Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a Religion
The 14th, 42nd, 43rd and 44th Vols. of Lardner's Cyclopedia.
Keith's evidence of Prophecy, the large Edn. in 2 Vols.
Polyglot Bibles.
Blackwood's Mag. for January 1829.
Masonic Books.
Lady Blessington's conversations with Lord Byron.
Travernier's Travels in India.
Napier's Peninsular War.
Recollections of a Naval life, by Captain Scott.
Novels not later than 1833 for Circulation.

ON SALE AT THE CIRCULATING LIBRARY IN CHURCH LANE.

IN one large Vol. 8vo. MORTAL LIFE, and the STATE of the SOUL AFTER DEATH; conformable to Divine Revelation, as interpreted by the ablest commentators, and consistent with the discoveries of science. By a PROTESTANT LAYMAN.—Rs. 12.

"This highly important and interesting Volume.—
"The anti-Romanist tendency of the Book alone
"would render it invaluable, but there is not a page
"of it which is not pregnant with matter for serious
"and holy meditation. *Christian Remembrancer.*"
"Those who desire to sift the matter thoroughly, must turn to the "Layman's" admirable work—*Edin. Eccle. Journal.*

A Letter to the Right Hon'ble Chas. Grant M. P. President to the Board of Controul, on the Boards in India, by Capt. Hughes, of the 12th Regt. N. I. 1-8.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HURRYCUSONDASS PRANJEEVUNDASS of Bombay Banian and RALYATBOY widow of the late VUNMALYDASS Banian deceased and Sister of SHAW ATMARAM NURBHERAM late of Bombay Hindoo Banian, deceased have contracted with MAHANUNDRAM GIRDHURILAL also of Bombay Marwardy to sell and dispose of a Dwelling House with its ground situated without the Fort Walls of Bombay, near Allayebag in the Oart of *Shamxarbhatt* belonging to the Estate of ATMARAM NURBHAIRAM of Bombay Banian deceased, and that if any person or persons have any Mortgage, Claim, demand, right by way of Inheritance, or otherwise on or against the said property he she or they must make the same known to Mr. HENRY ALDERSON WOODHOUSE Attorney at Law, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded, the benefit of their claim.

જાહેર ખબર*

ખબર • હીમાંથી • આપીએ છે • શ્રી • મુમ્બઇ • વાલા • વાણીઆ • હરી • મરશંન દાશ • પરાણજીવનદાશે • તથા • મરનાર • વાણીઆ • વનમાલીદાસની • વીધવા • રહીમાનખાન • તે • શ્રી • મુમ્બઈ • વાલા • મરનાર • વાણીઆ • થાહ • માતમારાંમ • નરલે રામની • બેહન • ખિંમ્બો • જણાઈ • રેહવાનું • ઘર • કિ • લોઈ • શ્રમ્બાં • શ્રી • મુમ્બઇ • વાલા • મારવાડી • માહનંનદરામ • વીરમારવાલા ને • વેચાનું • આપવાનું • થાનુ • કરેછે * કિ • ધ • શ્રી • મુમ્બઇનાં • બાહેરહોટ • મલાડ બાગ • આગલ • શ્રી • મુમ્બઈ • વાલા • મરનાર • વાણીઆ • માતમારાંમ • નરલેરામની વાડીમાંછે • જે • કિ • પ્રીલકત • ઉપર • હરેક માણી • મથવા • માણીઓનો • ગેરવીનો • દાવો • મથવા • લેહનું • મથવા • વારેસાનો • હક મથવા • હરેક • બીજી • પાતીનો • દાવો • પેદા યતો • હોઈતો • તેમાણી • મથવા • માણીઓ કિ • આજથી • દીન • ૧૪ • ની • મુદતમાં • બે રટનાં • વકીલ • મીશતર • હેનરી • આલડર ઈંન • ઉડહાઉયાને • જાહેર • કરવું • મુદત • ઉ પરાંત • હોઇ • દાવો • કરશેનો • તેશાલમશેનથી * શ્રી • મુમ્બઇની • તારીખ • ૨૪ • ફી • ફેબ્રવા રી • ૧૮૩૫

FOR SALE.

THE NEW BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1835, carefully corrected and arranged up to the 31st December 1834. The DIRECTORY contains besides the usual local matter applicable to Bombay, a large portion of historical, statistical and commercial information of a useful nature, chiefly in a tubular form. It is printed on thick China Paper manufactured on purpose and the price is, five Rupees per Copy. Application to be made to the Price Current Purvoes, at the Custom House.

P. C. O., COLABA, *25th Feb.*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HORMUSJEE ARDASEER & Co. beg to state, that they have lately received by the French Ship *La Gloria*, Captain Fourneau, from Bordeaux, the following Goods:—

Best Graud La Rose, Chauteax Margaux and St. Emelian Claret, from the well known House of Balguerie and Son, also best Cogniac Pale Brandy, White Wine or Haut Sauterne, in dozen cases, &c, &c.

H. A. AND. CO. have also for sale, at their shop, the undermentioned very excellent Wines, bottled in London :—

Best Pale Sherry, from the following Houses, viz.

Hopley and Lengam, Alexander Blaik and Co., Charles Bell, and Pitman and Hutlock, Best Port Wine from the first, and last mentioned houses.

Apollo Street, *25th Feb.*, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

BILLS of the *Royal Bank of Scotland*, at 30 days sight, on THOMAS COUTTS and Co. of London, may be had on application to the undersigned, in setts of £50, £100, £150, £200, £300, £400, and £500, at the Exchange of 1s. 10½d. per Bombay Rupee, until further notice; and from parties at Outstations, Remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART & CO.
BOMBAY, *25th Feb.*, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

FOR Sale, by the undersiged; Bills of the Royal Bank of Scotland, at 60 days sight, on Messrs. COUTTS and Co. London, in setts of £1,000 and £500, at the Exchange of 1 | 11d per rupee. Remittances from Purchasers at Outstations will be received through the Pay Office of Bombay.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
Bombay, 25th Feb., 1835.

W AND T. BUCKMASTER TAILORS, and Army Clothiers of London, beg respectfully to inform the Officers of the Army and Navy, and their numerous friends at present resident in India, that they have removed their Establishment from their late residence in Bond Street to more extensive premises, No. 3 New Burlington Street, (3 doors from Regent Street).

W. and T. B., feel great pleasure in availing themselves of this opportunity to return most sincere thanks to their numerous friends for the very liberal patronage they have received in their various departments, and hope from their extensive experience and acknowledged punctuality in attending to orders, as also the advantages which more commodious premises will give them, to insure a continuance; assuring their friends they will use renewed exertions to merit the same.

No. 3 New Burlington Street,
(3 doors from Regent Street,)
LONDON;
and No. 3 Molesworth Street,
DUBLIN.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co. beg to intimate they are now selling off their goods, (viz. Jewellery, Plated Ware, Silver plate, &c. &c.) at PRIME COST, for CASH only.

In consideration of their being sold at PRIME COST: CASH ONLY will be received, and they trust after this explicit announcement, none will take it amiss, should any goods be refused them on other terms.

LOST,—A *Bill of Exchange* of (100) one hundred pound sterling; Drawn by Messrs. THOMAS DENT, and Co., of *Canton*, in favour of a PARSEE MERCHANT *here*, at six months sight, which is not endorsed by the said Parsee Merchant. Whoever will bring the same to the Bombay "FREE PRESS" Office, will be handsomely rewarded, if required.

BOMBAY, *25th Feb.*, 1835.

CIRCULAR.

BOMBAY FREE PRESS.

THE *Proprietor* of the late *Hulkaru* Newspaper would gladly have been spared the extremely mortifying task of submitting to his patrons and friends, a second apology for the non-appearance of his promised new paper; but, with a blush of indignation and regret at the dilemma in which he has been placed, he is compelled to deprecate the displeasure of his supporters; and to entreat general forbearance for this second departure from his promise, while he declares that no effort has been spared on his part, to complete the arrangements required by the change in his publication: and that the disappointment has arisen from unforeseen difficulties, and the total defeat of a principal part of his plan.

He also feels that it is due to a generous public, that he should not content himself with general declarations like those above made, but explicitly assign the cause which has made this explanation necessary. His arrangements were so far matured, that the intended Editor had qualified before a magistrate, and no obstacle existed to his immediately entering on his labours, all preliminaries having been previously, amicably and satisfactorily adjusted. This was as far back as the 6th instant. Notwithstanding that ample interval for preparation, the Proprietor failed in every endeavour to induce the gentleman to commence his career, and utter hopelessness of success in the oft-repeated attempt, the Proprietor, finding himself thus deserted by the main prop of the undertaking, has been compelled to open negotiation in another quarter, which, he is happy in being able to announce, have been attended with more fortunate results, and afford better grounds for confidence in the permanence of the management, and a more equal tenour in the spirit of the Journal.

The Proprietor, under these circumstances, trusts, that his patrons and friends will exercise their patience for a few more days, and extend indulgence to this involuntary failure in the performance of his promise; as he now can, with well grounded confidence, hold out the prospect of the appearance of The "FREE PRESS" within a reasonable time: but, to insure its appearing in presentable guise, as well as to guard against all possible contingencies, he has determined to postpone the first publication till the first Friday in March. It will, therefore, go forth to receive the smiles and greetings of friends, or endure the frowns and contumely of foes, on the 6th proximo; after which it shall stand or fall, obedient to the fiat of an almighty but generous public.

NOWROJEE DORABJEE,
Proprietor of the Bombay Free Press.

NOTICE.

THE resident partner in this country of the late firm of WOOLER and Co., (which expired the 31st Dec. 1833,) being about to proceed to England, begs leave to inform the public that on the 10th Prox. and following days, will be sold, by public auction at the rooms of the present firm of W. and Co., the whole remaining stock of Shop Goods, belonging to the said late firm.

And on the last day of sale, the remainder of the shop Furniture, Tables, Cases, Cupboards, &c. &c. together with a quantity of Madeira Wine, &c. &c.

The whole will be on view from the 1st Proximo. Mr. J. S. WOOLER, Member of the present Firm will conduct the Business thereof (during the absence of the Senior Partner) as from its commencement the 1st Jan. 1834, and is fully authorized to grant Receipts, &c., on account of the late Firm.

Forbes' Street, 25th Feb., 1835.

FIFTY SIXTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY IN THE FIRST CLASS.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery, are for sale at the following rates, viz.

Whole tickets at 31 Rs.
Half ditto at 15½ "
Quarter ditto at 7¾ "

Apply to BYRAMJEE NASSERVANJEE Dantra, at the office of Messrs. Dirom, Carter and Co.

TERMS CASH.

N. B. The drawing will take place on the 20th March, 1835.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

FIRST CLASS.

1	PRIZE	of		20,000.
1	ditto	of		15,000.
2	ditto	of	4,000	8,000.
3	ditto	of	2,000	6,000.
9	ditto	of	1,000	9,000.
15	ditto	of	500	7,500.
25	ditto	of	200	5,000.
46	ditto	of	100	4,600.
498	ditto	of	50	24,900.
600				1,00,000.

Tickets and Shares in the 1st Class of the above Lottery are for sale, at FROMURZE SORABJEE'S, opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices, viz.

Whole Tickets at Rupees 31 each.
Half.. do ... ,, .. ,, .. 16 ,,
Qnarter do .. ,, .. ,, .. 8 ,,

The Drawing of the First Class will commence on Friday, the 20th of March.

Bombay, 25th Feb., 1835.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

At Deesa, on the 11th Instant, by the Revd. G. Pigott, Barrack Master Serjeant Richard Walsh, to Mrs. Lucy Maira.

BIRTH.

At Poona, on the 20th Feb. 1835, the Lady of R. M. M. Cooke, Esq., 19th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Col. P. Fearon, 6th Regt. N. I., to Bhewndy.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

21st. Ship Glenelg, R. Lungley Master, from China 1st Jan., touching at Singapore, and Colombo.

Passengers.—Mrs. and C. Norris, Esq., C. B. Skinner, Esq., J. M. Gladstone, Esq., and 7 Convicts.

22d. Ship Tropic, John King Master, from Glasgow 22d Sept.

Do. 22d H. M. Ship Imogene, P. Blackwood, Esq., Master, from Madras 5th Feb.

DEPARTURES.—None.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London.—John Marsh, Andromache, Africanus and Ganges.
Do. Liverpool.—Otterspool, and John Hayes
Do. Bengal.—Discovery, and Abgarris.
Do. Singapore.—Hind.
Do. Cape of Good Hope, Barque Elizabeth.
Do. Aboozer.—Aliate Rahimon.
Do. Malay Coast.—Hamoody, and Fazell Kurrim.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ships,—Melville, Andromache, Algerine, Imogene and Zebra.
H. Co's. Receiving and Guard Vessel.—Hastings.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel.—(Aurora.)
Do. Do. Sloops of War.—Coote and Ternate.
FREE TRADERS.—John Marsh, Caledonia, Otterspool, Ganges, Elizabeth, Andromache, Mary, Africacus, Buckinghamshire, John Hayes and Tropic.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Discovery, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Hamoody, Sophia, Lord Castlereagh, Hind, Helen, Cornwallis, Fort William, Caledonia, Rupaval, Aon, Fazil Kurrim, Sultanna, Abgarris, Pascoa, Earl of Clare, Glenelg, Grab Shaw Byramgore, Petambur, Savoy, Robert Spankier, and Prim.
Portuguese.—St. Anna.
French.—La Gloria, and Anacreon.
American.—Lady Sarah,
Brazalian.—Amizade.
Arab.—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Fattel Kurrim, and Atite Rahimon.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Can *none* of your readers favor us with any account *whatever* of what became of the Passengers of the ill-fated "Earl of Eldon," and likewise of the Post Office Mails that were dispatched by her? as it would be of very great importance to many of your readers.

A thing of this nature I should almost imagine would be readily received—surely there *must* be *some* account of it—as there have been I believe two or three vessels arrived from the Mauritius since the first account was received here about it—perhaps Mr. Editor some of the Gentlemen in the mercantile houses would oblige you with a few lines on the subject—only by your saying, that it would be thankfully received—and as a thing of this nature is of such *great* importance to many, I can assure you it would not be with *little* anxiety that it would be perused by every one who got a glimpse of it—however I shall look out in your next for something about it—and, oblige your's very obediently

RUMPTY GINGERBHOY.

ESPLANADE, Feb. 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The blessings, which are to flow to Goa from the Government of Senhor Peres, which is again to be established, being estimated, as they ought, did cause a general assembly of all the natives of Goa, in Bombay to be held yesterday at noon, at the large Portuguese Church at Mazagon, when it was resolved—in testimony of the gratitude, which they felt towards providence for putting down the late faction, that a public thanksgiving should be offered to God, for conferring on them such a valuable benefit. For the purpose of attaining this end, a subscription was opened, and upwards of 400 Rupees were contributed on the spot. Clergymen, who are not considered to bevery favorable to free institutions, came also forward with their mite which is a proof of however this class of people love Mr. Peres, and for his sake are ready to become converts to a liberal government. As it was determined likewise, that those, that were not present, should, in the same manner, have occasion of displaying their patriotic feelings, the subscription paper was ordered to be circulated to all—and, on this account, the day has not yet been fixed for the performance of the Act I have adverted to. If the amount to be collected should come up, as is expected, to 2,000 Rs. it is intended that the exhibition shall be splendid. The music is to be the best possible. And on the Church ceremonies being over, we are to have an ex cellent show of fireworks. The Church being situated near the shore on which side the space below it is open and extensive, promises one of the grandest sights we have ever had in Bombay. Mr. Augusto, the architect of the Byculla Church, and Mr. Quadros have been charged with decorating the Church and arranging the fireworks—and the Vicar—general for the Archbishop of Goa here is to direct the devotional ceremonies. I shall hereafter inform you when all this is to take place—very likely within a week or as soon as the Frigate arrives, which was to leave Goa about the 17th Instant—it is intended not to delay much the Act. The feelings of the descendants of Goa—Ancestors are in unison with those of the natives of that Country—for many of them have also voluntarily subscribed towards such a laudable purpose.

I have been induced to address you Mr. Editor, in order that the Public may beforehand be informed of the manner, in which the citizens of Goa here have contemplated to hand down to posterity their deep sense of the benefits, which they anticipate from the principles, which are to direct their destinies in future, and which have had such an auspicious beginning with Senhor Peres' government— and I need scarcely therefore say how thankful I shall feel by your giving insertion to this communication in your to-morrow's Gazette.

I remain, Mr. Editor, your constant reader,

A SUBSCRIBER.

BOMBAY, Feb. 23rd, 1835.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	131	130½
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, *a* 1st class,	109½	109
Do. No. 321, *a* 1040, 2nd class....	107	106¾
Do. 1041, *a* 1040, 3rd class,.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	109½ *at*	109
Third five per cent Loan.....	109¾	109½
Bills on England.....	2s.	2s.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	107½	107⅝
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101¼	101¼
Canton Bills,.....	210½	210
Spanish dollars per 100,.....	221½	221½
Sovereign each,.....	11	10⅝

HIGH WATER TABLE.

Feb. 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
" 25th Wednesday.....	9 38	10 09
" 26th Thursday.....	10 35	10 57
" 27th Friday.....	11 19	11 39

To Correspondents.

"JUSTICE," and "A WORD TO THE WISE" have been received, and shall appear in our next.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1835.

THE *Glenelg* from China 1st January; *Tropic* from Glasgow 22d Sept. and H. M. Ship *Imogene* from Madras 5th February, arrived since our last.

The *Tropic* spoke the *Arabian* bound for the Isle of France.

The passengers by the *Glenelg* are:—

C Norris Esq. and Mrs. Norris; C. B. Skinner Esq.; J, M. Gladstone Esq., and Seven Convicts.

A deputation waited on the EARL OF CLARE at Pareil on the morning of the 23rd instant, in pursuance of the resolution of a public and numerously attended meeting of the 18 h, to communicate to His Lordship the desire of that mee ing (with his Lordship's acquiesence) to establish Scholarships in the Native Education Society's schools at Bombay, bearing the name of "Lord Clare's scholarships," to hand down to posterity the name under which the natives of India were first admitted to the high privilege of the office of Justice of the Peace, and to commemorate the Earl of Clare as the nobleman under whose auspices the Elphinstone College was finally established, and liberally endowed, as well as the munificient Patron generally of Native Education.

His Lordship was pleased to acquiesce in the object of the deputation, and expressed in the highest terms the gratification which he felt in contemplating the perpetuation of his name as the warm promoter of the moral and intellectual improvement of the natives in this Presidency, where it had been his pleasing duty to give effect to the act of the Legislature for their advancement to the high privileges conferred upon them, as well as to comply with the instrustions of the Hon'ble Court in carrying into full operation the Institution of which his distinguished predecessor, Mr. Elphinstone, is founder.

The list of subscribers "to Lord Clare's scholarships" is laid for further signatures on the table of the Bombay Branch R. A. S. and in the Rooms of the Native Education Society on the Esplanade.

THE late Calcutta Papers put us in possession, from time to time, of certain proceedings which had taken place there with a view to getting the Press in India, and particularly that of Calcutta, relieved from the restrictions under which it labored, and we gave place in our paper, to the speeches made by several parties who took an active interest in the question. The result of those proceedings was, that a petition embodying the views and sentiments of the most influential portion of the community of Calcutta, was drawn up, and presented to Lord Bentinck, under the hope that he would, previous to his departure, give his sanction to a law which would, in effect, declare the Indian press, *free*. Concurring as we most cordially did in the sentiments conveyed in that Petition, and approving highly of the exertions of the Calcutta Press to bring it to a happy issue, we could not help admiring the tact shewn by our Calcutta friends in the whole affair—the time, place, and circumstances were so admirably calculated for their purpose, that no man who had not the gift of divination, could have anticipated any thing other than a victory. Lord Bentinck was feasted here, and flattered there,—lauded in one place, and looked on with admiration in another, was addressed *at* by every being from the occupier of the most lordly house to the inhabitant of the most lowly hut; the city rung with his fame, and the din of the provinces announced the tidings;—a Messiah come in the latter days with the glad news of liberty, and a wondering and worshipping nation standing aghast at the miraculous advent. But it was not fit that a nation's joy should pass without some chronicle to tell the tale, and every tongue was loose, and every pen was in requisition to devise and plan the most fitting means whereby to perpetuate their gratitude and its cause. Some proposed a statue in brass, others a steeple chase—some a forensic harangue, others, a feast,—some a charity fund, others a Church, with the endowment of a couple of bells; but, after the public mind had got distracted and distended with the maddening joy, and the subscription purse was found not to keep pace with their warm conceits, the more reflecting and sober portion recommended a statue in marble as being at once calculated to perpetuate the recollections of his Lordship's worth, and preserve a modest silence on the subject. Brass, it was said, would ring,—there might be necks broken at the chase—the harangue would have no *permanent* impressions—the charity was all very good in its way, but the name did not sound so well, and as to the bells, they would be by far too clamorous. And no sooner had the marble statue been determined on than his Lordship's consent was applied for, and obtained. Our readers must recollect, that all this time his Lordship's views or intentions with regard to the Petition against the restrictions on the Press were in the treasury of his own breast, but such a thing as disappointment, even suspicion itself did not hint at. Well, so soon as more pressing matters would allow, a deputation waited on his Lordship to learn his sentiments on their darling project, when his Lordship is reported to have delivered himself thus, among some other common place remarks, that "he could answer for there being no desire that the press shold be subjected to any undue restriction, except in cases of *great emergency*!" This is good,—emergency! that is an indefineable yet very comprehensive term,—and who are to be the judges? Why,—the Governor General and his Council. We dare say Mr. Adam would have called it a "great emergency" that induced him to exercise a most arbitrary power over Mr. Buckingham and his property, but that was an exercise of power (altho' in a case of "great emergency") that met with the reprobation of every honest man. What "emergency" can occur to render it necessary to shut the mouth and stop the voice of public enqniry? But an emergency is to justify an undue restriction. An *undue* restriction is an unjust restriction, and how an emergency is to justify an act of unjustice we leave those who are vested with power to say. What have public men to fear from the Press if their conduct is based on the principle of honesty and consistency? Honest men have nothing to fear from enquiry. Their characters will gain by the pains taken to sift them. His Lordship is further reported to have said that "some power ought to be lodged somewhere to interfere in a summary manner, and come down upon the press when it should appear to be dangerous to the safety of the state." Why, his very self-willed Majesty of Russia could scarely have used language more inconsistent with the liberty of the subject than this! Are not the Courts of law here, as in England, a sufficient check on the licentiousness of the Press, and need there be a Star chamber besides? There are not the most happy associations connected with that same Star chamber, and we do not think it politic in our rulers to reserve to themselves a power which they will scarcely venture to exercise in the present day, but the retention of which in their hands exposes them to a degree of odium little short of that in which they would be held were they actually to carry it into execution. When it became necessary to abolish the Star chamber, laws were framed, and from time to time since, have been framed, for the purpose of rendering more secure the rights and privileges of the crown, as well as the liberty of the subject, and, as a protection against the exercise of vindictive power on the one hand, and licentious and dangerous practises on the other, the happy balance of a Jury was interposed, and by these means has England become a model for other nations to copy. We do not know how our Calcutta friends may be inclined to take his Lordship's response, but we hope they will not withdraw their hand from the plough, now that they have once put it to it. Their petition should not be allowed to lie like waste paper in the Council Chamber. Agitation is the order of the day, and there appears no good reason why the subject treated of in the Calcutta Petition should not receive the favorable consideration of those who have the power to remedy the evil complained of.

ON Thursday last the remains of a Brahminee woman were discovered at Mahim by the offensive smell coming from a House by the side of the Public Road. On examination it was found to be a woman, from 40 to 50 years of age, who had lived at Mahim for several years, and was known by the people of the place to have been for a long time in indigent circumstances. The neglected state the house was found in, and every thing about it shewed the greatest wretchedness and privation. The deceased being a Bhutnee Brahmin, and subsisting on charity, her not being seen for several days, did not [illegible] attention, and when discovered, the features were scarcely recognisable.

It was said she was an outcast from her own tribe on account of her having, after the death of her husband, married a Mussulman, and to this was attributed her state of destitution.

FIRES are of more frequent occurrence now in the native Town than was wont. Scarcely a day passes but there is an account of a fire, and the loss, thereby, of valuable property.

We are informed that on the night of Monday last a House occupied by a Bora of the Memon tribe situated in the green Market, was burnt to the ground, and property to a considerable amount in value, destroyed. Another fire occurred near Musjeed Bunder by which a large quantity of firewood on the premises of a dealer was destroyed; and on the morning of Monday last three large Stacks of Hay of the value of nearly two thousand Rupees were consumed by fire in the Bhendy Bazaar. It could not be ascertained thro' what cause either of the fires occurred, but it was supposed to have been through the carelessness of the people in charge.

IT will be in the recollection of our readers that the Supreme Court of Bombay promulgated a Rule, in the month of November last, which had the effect of throwing open the Court to individuals who had served a regular clerkship of three years to an Attorney in India, thus doing away with that *monopoly* in the business of the Court which had, for so long a time, been enjoyed by the present members of the profession. We find by the memorial presented to the Court by that body, for transmission to His Majesty in Council, a copy of which appears in our columns of to-day, as taken from the Bombay Courier of the 14th inst. that they are not disposed to submit tamely to this invasion of, what they consider, their prescriptive rights. As the public as well as the profession have an interest in this question, it may be matter of curiosity as well as of edification, to examine into the *grounds* on which those Gentlemen would wish to have their monopoly perpetuated. Law is said to be the perfection of reason, and we therefore, naturally, look for such sound reasoning in any document framed by Lawyers as to set criticism at defiance. Under that impression we, of course, take up the subject of the present memorial under the fullest sense of our incapacity to enter the lists against those with whom that memorial has originated, but, as the public, in most cases, seem not much disposed to listen to any refinements however subtle, when at variance with the common sense view of a subject, we may be pardoned our temerity in attempting to shew the public how much of right and justice, is, in our opinion, on the side of the Memorialists. We shall be considered as treating the question fairly by quoting their own words. After detailing those clauses of the Charter under which the Court was constituted, which relate to the admission of Attornies, they say "your memorialists severally quitted their connections and prospects of advancement in their profession in England under the impression and with the knowledge (as was the fact) that the rules of your Majesty's said Supreme Court at Bombay had limited the persons to be allowed to practise as Attornies in your Majesty's Supreme Court to ten in number" Here is monopoly all over. But how came they to "quit their connections and prospects of advancement" on the mere faith of a Rule of court which they must have known it was in the power of the Judges, even under the charter, to alter as necessity might render necessary?—and how could they expect a Court to be fettered in the exercise of that power by any "impressions" they might have had of the Rule of Court before leaving England? Speaking of the limitation under the old system, the very fact of the charter being silent on the subject of the number of attornies who were to be allowed to practise in the court, conveys at once the idea, to the ordinary mind, that it remained with the court to admit as many as might to them appear necessary for the conduct of the business, whether that number was ten, or twenty,—and no persons could, or at least ought to have known this better than the members of the profession. The first ground taken by the memorialists does, therefore, appear a very weak one.

But apart from that view of the subject, and looking to the claim of monopoly which they,—notwithstanding the anathemas loud and deep which have been vented against all monopolies in India by all liberal minded men, and notwithstanding the late act which was intended to cut at the root of all monopolies, seem wishful to have recognized, do the profession in India really imagine that while the mother country had been struggling to shake off that incubus,—monopoly, which had so long paralized the best energies of enterprise and ambition in every portion of the fruitful field of India, it was intended that *their* exclusive right to certain sources of emolument was to be left untouched? What peculiar claims have lawyers on the favor of the country, or what have they done for it, that such regard should be had to what they consider *their* exclusive privileges? It is true the late act may have operated and may still operate to the detriment of many, but are the interests of that number (for few indeed they be, in comparison) to stand in the way of the rights and interests of the multitude, who contribute to support the state by their means, and who would, if necessary, have to defend it with their persons? It has been well said that the profession of the law is, too often, not only not calculated to liberalize the minds of those who follow it, but is apt to narrow their views within the mere sphere of their own self interests. We ask them is there a single principle of common justice known to civilized men that could go to give one body of men an exclusive right to privileges which, from their very nature, should be open to all? But we may receive for answer that it is their regard for the respectability of the profession that induces them to enter so warmly into the subject,—that it is their wish to exclude from that profession all who are not of character and ability enough to support its respectability. If this be their motive, then we are bound to give them every credit for it, and we and the public at large must feel thankful to them for their solicitude. But let us see whether their premises bear out their conclusions,—whether the means are suited to the end. We need scarcely tell them that in the legal as well as every other profession, talent and character will find its level, and that competition is more calculated to excite and develope the energies of men and prove the solidity of their claims to respectability, than any other stimulus or process of purification that could be applied. The public have a right, therefore, to the benefit of that competition, as well in regard to the expence which they may have to incur for the labors performed, as the abilities applied in the performance. If the misconduct of certain members of the legal profession in England could have brought discredit on the profession at large, in what estimate would the profession have been at this day? And notwithstanding the many black legs who have found their way within the pale, is not the profession now on as respectable a footing as it ever was? To be sure it is, and m[illegible]

so, and why should it not? While there are respectable members of the profession of the law or of any other profession, to be found among the aggregate body, the character of the profession itself will not suffer. How would it sound if we were to say that the Medical profession, for instance, had suffered in its character, because a quack, such as St. John Long undertook to effect cures by a process of friction, or that the science of surgery had got into disrepute because an unlicensed dabbler in the art had used a pruning knife instead of the instrument prescribed by the profession, for lopping a limb? It is true such attempts are not to be considered as being *secundam artem*, but in our opinion such circumstances are calculated to produce the very opposite effects, to what are apprehended as they give more *relievo* to the respectable and skilful members of the profession. Let them, therefore, rest easy as to the injury which the character of the profession may suffer, and shew some better reasons why the Bombay Court should be shut against the class of individuals to which the late Rule has thrown it open. Passing over some remarks made in the memorial on the construction of the late Act, we come to that portion of it where it is stated that the late Rule of Court "operates unfairly and most injuriously to "those in the situation of your memorialists, and by the great facilities it offers "to idle persons in India desirous of admission as attornies in your Majesty's "Courts at Bombay, who, from their education and previous modes of life are in "no wise calculated for the business of "an attorney, and by the undue qualification it confers on persons of limited experience and knowledge in the laws and "practise of the Courts, it is calculated to "impair the security and interests of "suitors, *and* to increase contention and "litigation amongst your Majesty's subjects to a vexatious extent," in which view we, to a certain extent, agree. While we advocate the principle of throwing open the Court, we must express our decided conviction of the necessity of some less equivocal qualification on the part of many who might apply to be admitted, than the mere serving for three years in an attornie's Office. It is no test at all. It is a fact too notorious that there is scarcely one native, at this moment in any way connected with the law offices of Bombay, who has sufficient knowledge of the English language to enable him to write a common plaint with grammatical accuracy, and if so, how can he be expected to understand the technical language of the law? The certificate from the Master with whom the party has served his articles might often be given through a mere wish to serve, and indeed it is unfair towards the Master to throw upon his shoulders the ungracious task of returning as unqualified, a person who, from his attention to the business of the office, may have deserved well at his hands,—his private feelings being thus brought in collision with his interests, and sense of public duty. With regard to the certificate "by one of the principal officers of the Supreme Court of the Presidency" as to "the character and ability" of the applicant, we cannot see how he can come to know any thing of either the one or the other! Any information he can possess of the party must, almost of necessity, be at second hand, and therefore it amounts to nothing, and for all the purposes of security as to the qualifications of the applicant, the certificate of the Court keeper would, in our opinion, do just as well. The two tests, therefore, which are declared necessary, do thus become almost a dead letter, and the profession is left as much at the mercy of the "three years service" as if those tests had not been applied. Such we fear, would be the operation of the Rule if acted on in its present shape.

The rule in question may appear partial to those who come from England to practise here, as their period of servitude, as well as the immense expence they are put to, places them at a great disadvantage with those who serve their three years in India, and have no stamp duties to pay, but we do not see that because a rule, which is unjust and oppressive in itself, is acted on in England, that that rule, should, *because* it exists and is acted on in England, be adopted here, nor do we see for what purpose the alluston to the period of servitude and expence in England has been made. What has either the one or the other to do with the present question? The chief object of the late act was to afford an equal opportunity to all classes of His Majesty's subjects to better their condition, according to their respective talents and pretensions, and more particularly to give the natives of India (who unquestionably have the best right) an opportunity of turning their talents, in their own country, to the best account. There will be little or no necessity for Englishmen to come to practise in the Bombay Courts, and if they do, they must take all the disadvantages attending the adventure. There is no sufficient reason we know of, why the Courts of Law in India, more than of any other place, should not be accessible to any class of persons who have talent and integrity enough to entitle them to be admitted, and it would savor little of justice that the doors of that Court should be shut against those who have the best claims, merely to protect the interests of a few professional Gentlemen who may choose to leave England with the hope of bettering their fortunes. Knowing the rule, they come with their eyes open, and it would be too much to expect that that rule should be altered to suit their views. As regards those members of the profession who practised *prior* to the passing of the rule, we can only again repeat, that they stand in the predicament all others who have enjoyed a monopoly, do;—when a monopoly is put a stop to, the interests of the few must be sacrificed for that of the many. Besides, a similar rule has existed at Calcutta and Madras for a considerable length of time, and it was open to the same objection. The objection, however appears to have been of little force, for no alteration was made.

We may be met with the argument that the Charters of those presidencies allowed the Courts to pass such rules as they chose, while that of Bombay did not—but that, if it goes for any thing at all, goes against the profession in Bombay, as the very fact of the Courts being thrown open in those presidencies does, of itself, carry the conviction that there is no substantial reason why the Bombay Court should form an exception. The late act of Parliament, it is true, is also silent on the subject, but that act, like many others, is a proof of the very little attention there is paid in the framing of acts by parties who are not conversant in the subjects intended to be legislated on. If it is said the distinction was intentionally drawn, we should like to hear one good argument in support of that view, and if we do, its authors may calculate on a convert in us, but, until we do, we must remain as we are—sceptical on the point of any particular partiality being intended, on the part of the legislature, towards the members of the Bombay Court.

The next portion of the memorial which comes in order is, where it says that "the object of the several acts of Parliament relating to the admission of attorneys has uniformly been, as your memorialists submit to "your Majesty in Council, that of ensuring "in as great a degree as possible, the private "respectability of its members as well as "their fitness and ability to act as attornies, "and in order to secure this object, and to "prevent the admission into the profession "of illiterate and uneducated members, that "the Legislature hath imposed on persons articled to attornies, and on their subsequent "admission into your Majesty's Court, the "heavy Stamp Duties and fees now payable to this class of persons in England."

We feel much at a loss in discovering how the several acts of Parliament referred to could secure either the "private respectability" of the members of the profession, or their "fitness and ability to act as attornies"—As regards the mere point of time, a man may be fully as respectable who has served only three years as he who has served five, nor does it appear how the latter period can, in any measure, entitle an individual to the patent of respectability which, it is to be inferred, the profession imagine themselves to possess in virtue of that cabalistic number; and as to the "fitness and ability," the period which the profession serve in England has, in many cases, little to do with the matter. Certainly, from our own experience of those whom we have known and seen serving under articles there, we would incline to be somewhat gentle in adopting that conclusion. We have seen four years spent in the profession, and little knowledge attained, and the fifth commenced under not much better auspices. Problematical therefore as this position must appear to be to those who know any thing of the matter, they will be still more sceptical of the *sequitur* in the clause quoted. It says, that "in order to secure this object," (that is,—the private respectability of the profession, as well as their fitness and ability) "*and* to prevent the admissions into the profession of illiterate and uneducated members, the legislature hath imposed certain heavy stamp duties and fees." What stamp duties and fees have to do with either the fitness, respectability, or education of the profession, we are at a loss to divine. In the first place, we do not think the Legislature, in imposing the taxes on attornies, ever dreamt of the imposition operating, in any shape, on the talents or character of the Profession. When those Taxes were first imposed, the Legislature had only in view the source of revenue which they might create, and unjustifiable as the exaction then seemed, and still seems to be,—having regard to the enormous amount, it has been upheld and continued merely because it was found to be a never ceasing spring and full fountain, from whence the necessities of the state might be supplied;—this, we take it, was more the object of their solicitude than the character or fitness of the profession. But, adopting for argument's sake the view of the memorialists, we would then ask what has the period of five years, (as in contrast with three) and the payment of stamp duties to do with the prevention of "illiterate and uneducated members" entering the profession? After their period of servitude has expired is there any test applied which may *prove* whether they are versed in their profession, or well educated or not? No such thing. After having served their time they enter the profession as a *matter of course*, without a single inquiry as to their professional merit or general education,—that is, provided they are able to *pay* their *Stamp duties*, but that that ability to pay does, in any measure, prove either their fitness, ability, or education, we must deny. It does no more so than the inability to pay stamp duties proves their incapacity in a professional point of view. Were the chance of admission to be governed by the standard of professional fitness we should be glad to know how many would get through the ordeal of an examination at the Courts at Westminster? And if a mere period of servitude and ability to pay stamps is, morally speaking, an evidence of character and fitness, why do the other learned professions require an examination, and ask the additional assurance of a certificate of due qualification? The arguments, therefore, founded on the period of servitude, and obligation to pay stamp duties, fall to the ground, and the matter reverts to the simple question, who should be admitted to practise in the Bombay Courts, and what previous drilling is necessary to entitle them to that privilege? As a negative answer to that question on the part of the memorialists, we again draw, on their memorial, where they say "that owing to the non-extension of the "Stamp acts to India, and to the absence of "all fees on the admission of persons as "practitioners in your Majesty's said Court "of Bombay, and to the reduced period of "service required under the rule in question, "the e remains, as your memorialists humbly "submit, no sort of security for private res"pectability or professional fitness and capa"city." Had we any feeling against the profession to gratify, we might dwell with pleasure on this specimen of logic, as it does more injury to the cause of the memoralists, and exposes more the weakness of their position, than any thing we could say or sing on the subject; but, as we have no such feeling, we leave it even without comment, and allow the public to judge of the justice of the cause by the arguments used in support of it.

Our notice of this memorial has extended to such a length that we must hasten to a conclusion. Yet we cannot do so without remarking that the public, and particularly the native portion of the community, are much indebted to the Judges of the Supreme Court for the wish they have shewn to introduce a rule so advantageous to them, and holding out inducements which, if availed of, may go materially to benefit them, and also making a remark or two as to the probable fate of the memorial, and the course which it appears to us, the Court ought to take under all the circumstances. We do not think the Court had a right, under the late act, to pass the rule, and, in so far, the memorialists are, in our opinion, right in their *law*. That a similar rule was passed in Madras and Calcutta does not, *per se*, justify the passing the Rule *here*. Those courts had authority, under their respective charters, for doing so,—the Bombay Court, in our opinion, had not. But the rule must not be suffered to die a natural death for all that. The Court ought, in our opinion, to apply to the Government of India to grant them a sort of supplementary section to the act, conferring the power to promulgate a similar rule to the one now in question. As there are doubts as to the Court having power under the act, that measure would at once obviate every difficulty. We may further add that it would appear a salutary precaution, in admitting natives or others who have been educated in this country, to practise as attornies, to declare the production of certificates of having attended an English school for a certain period, and of having attended certain classes for a certain time, and also certificates of good moral character necessary, and, on their application for admission, to subject them to an examination as to their knowledge of the principles of English law, and of the practise of the Courts. This last ordeal would cut two ways, as it would oblige the parties closely to study the law, and practise, and prevent the Court being inundated by persons whose qualifications did not fit them to appear as members of the profession. Had the memorial prayed the adoption of some such measures for the purpose of securing the respectability and qualifications of applicants, instead of applying, in effect, for their exclusion, there might have been some better chance of its success.

By a letter signed "Miles" in yesterday's Courier, we gather the following particulars relative to the Court Martial which had lately been convened here for the purpose of trying Col. Valiant of His Majesty's 40th Regt. on charges preferred against him by Lieut. Col. Dickson of the same Regt:

"Abstract of the charges preferred by Lieut. Colonel Dickson, commanding H. M. 40th Regiment against Colonel Valiant, commandant of the Garrison of Bombay.

1st. Charge.—For a gross violation of the articles of war and the custom of His Majesty's service in having on or about the 15th November, 1834, received direct a written complaint from a private soldier William Maitland, and his wife of H. M. 40th Regiment, and in having ordered a Court of Enquiry to be assembled for the purpose of investigating the said complaint, without previously ascertaining from Lieut. Col. Dickson whether it had been forwarded through the proper channel, and if Lieut. Col. Dickson had taken proper steps to give redress to the complainants.

2d. Charge.—For having unjustly and illegally endeavoured to influence the aforesaid Court of Enquiry held on the 18th November, 1834, in its secret deliberation.

3d. Charge.—The same as the first, with exception of the dates, and that the name of the complainant was private Hugh Walsh.

4th. Charge.—For having acted in opposition to every gentlemanly and equitable feeling by sending for private Hugh Walsh to his quarters, in October or November 1834, and for having then and there by the questions and language which he used to the said private Hugh Walsh and his wife extorted from them the aforesaid complaint.

5th. Charge.—For a gross breach of discipline in receiving on the 8th December 1834, a note and disrespectful message from the schoolmaster Serjeant without taking due notice of the Serjeant's improper conduct.

6th. Charge.—For unduly and unlawfully interfering with Lieut Dickson's command of H. M. 40th Regiment in the months of November and December 1834, by ordering or expressing a wish to Quarter-master Walsh, that private Maitland and his wife should be accommodated with a hut in the Patchery of H. M. 40th Regiment; and by giving to Lieut. Col. Dickson certain written instructions with respect to the management of the Regimental school.

7th. Charge.—For unofficerlike and highly disrespectful conduct towards, and in contempt of his two chiefs, the Right Honorable the Earl of Clare and His Excellency the Commander in Chief, in presuming to prefer against Lieut. Col. Dickson a charge, founded upon a subject which had been previously concluded and settled by his two aforesaid chiefs.

8th. Charge.—For a gross breach of the Articles of war and the custom of His Majesty's service, in having in the month of November 1834, received complaints direct from private soldiers and their wives of H. M. 40th Regiment irregularly made to him, without having been submitted through the proper channel.

9th. Charge.—For unofficerlike conduct in making use of certain expressions or insinuations injurious to Lieut. Col. Dickson's character as commanding Officer of H. M. 40th Regiment contained in a letter addressed to the Brigade Major of King's Troops for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated 7th December 1834.

FINDING AND SENTENCE.

The Court having maturally weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the Defence, come to the following opinion with respect to the charges submitted to their investigation.

With regard to the 1st and 3rd charges that the prisoner, Colonel Thomas Valiant, of His Majesty's 40th Regiment of Foot and Commandant of the Garrison of Bombay, is guilty of improper conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having acted contrary to the custom of the service by having received direct the complaints of privates Maitland and Walsh and their wives of H. M. 40th Regiment, specified in the said charges, and by having ordered a Court of Enquiry to be assembled for the purpose of investigating the said complaints without having previously communicated with the Commanding Officer of H. M. 40th Regiment on the subject, but they do acquit him of all and every other part of the said charges;—and the Court do therefore adjudge him, the said Colonel T. Valiant, to be reprimanded in such manner as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct.

That the prisoner is Not Guilty of the 2nd and 4th charges preferred against him, and the Court do therefore honorably acquit him, the said Colonel T. Valiant, of all and every part of the said charges, which the Court at the same time consider to be vexatious.

That the prisoner is not Guilty of the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th charges, and the Court do therefore acquit him, the said Colonel T. Valiant, of all and every part of the said charges.

With regard to the 9th charge, that the prisoner did address to the Major of Brigade of King's Troops a letter on the 7th December 1834, which contained the expressions specified in the said charge; but as the Court do not attach any culpability to the prisoner for having written the said letter, they do therefore acquit him, the said Colonel T. Valiant, of all and every part of the said charge."

Local Selection.

MEMORIAL FROM THE SOLICITORS OF THE SUPREME COURT AT BOMBAY, TO HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

THE following is a copy of a memorial to his Majesty in Council, presented to the Judges of the Supreme Court, on the 1st day of the present term, on behalf of seven of the Solicitors, practising in that Court, against a Rule published in open Court by the Judges on the 13th day of November last; and seldom has there been a case calling more loudly for redress than that disclosed by the memorial here presented to public notice.—One of the Judges, Sir John Awdry, was understood to say, that the memorial contained reasons very proper to be brought to the notice of His Majesty in Council, and such as merit his Majesty's serious consideration, and that the rule promulgated by the Court was not one of their own mere motions, but that they had adopted it after learning that it had received the sanction of the Judges at Madras, as well as the Chief Justice of Calcutta. So far, therefore so good. But it will be remembered that the charters constituting those Courts contain words conferring a discretionary power on the Judges respecting the admission of persons to practice as attornies which is no where to be found in the charter of the Supreme Court at this Presidency. A part however from this legal question, the grounds of complaint embodied in the memorial are of such a nature that no comment is necessary to elucidate them or add force to the arguments urged against the obnoxious ordinance. Strong, however as these grounds must appear to every unprejudiced mind, it is understood that the Chief Justice said that arguments were not wanting to combat them, and that was he called upon again to consider the subject, he should not alter his opinion either as to the legality or expediency of the Rule.—The former is now left to higher authority than that of His Lordship—the latter to common sense.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

The Humble Memorial of the undersigned Attornies, Solicitors and Proctors of your Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH

To your most Gracious Majesty in Council, that your memoralists have been respectively duly admitted to practise as Attornies in some one of your Majesty's Courts at Westminster, and, in order that they might be so admitted, were obliged to serve and actually served under articles of Clerkship, for the period of five years prescribed by Act of Parliament; and likewise sustained the heavy expences of Stamp duties, of fees on admission, and the various other charges incident to the admission of persons as Attornies of your Majesty's said Courts.

That your Memoralists were severally admitted to practise as Attornies, Solicitors and Proctors in your Majesty's Supreme Court at Bombay, in pursuance of

the following clauses of the Royal Charter establishing that Court; which is dated 8th December, Anno Domini 1823.

"And we do hereby further authorize and empower the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, to prove and admit and enrol, as Advocates and Attornies in such Court, such and so many persons as may be bona fide practising as such in the said Court of the Recorder of Bombay at the time of the publication of this our Charter at Bombay, and also as advocates such and so many persons having been admitted Barristers at Law in England or Ireland, and as Attornies such and so many persons having been admitted Attornies or Solicitors in one of our Courts at Westminster, as may to the said Court appear fit, according to such rules and qualifications as the said Court shall for that purpose make and declare, to act as well in the character of Advocates as of Attornies in the said Court; which persons so approved, admitted and enrolled as aforesaid, shall be and are hereby authorized to appear and plead and act for the suitors of the said Court subject always to be removed by the said Court from their station therein upon reasonable cause.

"And we do declare that no other person or persons whosoever shall be admitted to appear and plead, or act in the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, for and on the behalf of such suitors or any of them. Provided always, and we do hereby further order, ordain and declare, that no person from and after the date of these our letters Patent other than the said persons being bona fide practising as Advocates or Attornies in the said Court of the Recorder of Bombay at the time of the publication of this our Charter shall be capable of being admitted or enrolled or of practising in the said Court without the License of the said United Company for that purpose first had, and obtained."

That before your memorialist were admitted to practice in your Majesty's said Supreme Court they were required by the Honorable the Judges of that Court to shew a previous admission as an Attorney or Solicitor in some or one of your Majesty's Court at Westminster, and that the East India Company had granted to your memorialist their License in that behalf.

That your memorialists severally quitted their connexions, and prospects of advancement in their profession in England, under the impression and with the knowledge (as was the fact) that the rules of yor Majesty's said Supreme Court at Bombay under the authority of the said Charter had limited the persons to be allowed to practice as attornies in your Majesty's said Supreme Court to ten in number.

That the Judges of your Majesty's said Supreme Court have lately, under the authority of the Recent Charter Act of the East India Company Passed in the 3d and 4th years of your Majesty's Reign, Cap. 85 Section 116, promulgated in open Court a Rule bearing date 13th November 1834, whereby it is ordered "That any person desiring to be admitted as an Attorney, Solicitor or Proctor, shall produce a Certificate of his having been admitted an Attorney or Solicitor in one of your Majesty's Courts at Westminster or of his having served a regular Clerkship of three years to an Attorney or Solicitor of one of the Supreme Courts in India, and also a Certificate of his good character and ability, signed in the first case by the master with whom he shall have served his Clerkship in England and also by one of the principal Officers of your Majesty's said Courts, and in the second case by the master with whom he shall have served his Clerkship in India and also by one of the principal Officers of the Supreme Court at the Presidency where such Clerkship shall have been served."

That the effect of the said rule is to render a previous admission in any one of your Majesty's Courts at Westminster and the licence of the East India Company unnecessary as qualifications for admission in your Majesty's said Supreme Court at Bombay, both which qualifications were as your memorialists humbly submit to your Majesty in Council, indispensably requisite under the Supreme Courts Charter.

That the Section of the last mentioned Act of the 3rd and 4th of your present Majesty is as follows:—

"And be it enacted that it shall be lawful for any Court of Justice established by his Majesty's Charters in the said Territories to approve, admit and enrol persons as Barristers, Advocates and Attornies in such Court *without any license from the said Company*, any thing in any such Charter contained to the contrary notwithstanding, provided always that the being entitled to practise as an advocate in the principal Court of Scotland is and shall be deemed and taken to be a qualification for admission as an advocate in any Court in India equal to that of having been called to the bar in England or Ireland."

That your memorialists, however much they feel disposed to defer to the authority of the Judges of your Majesty's Supreme Court in their construction of the proceeding clause, humbly offer to your Majesty's most gracious consideration, whether the legislature intended by that clause to do more than to take away the necessity of obtaining the license of the East India Company as a requisite to admission to practise in your Majesty's said Court at Bombay, and whether in any other respect has the said Charter of your Majesty's Supreme Court been repealed or affected.

That your memorialists so viewing the said clause thus humbly conceive such part of the recent rule of the Judges of your Majesty's said Court at Bombay as declares that any person who has served a clerkship for three years to an attorney or solicitor of one of the supreme courts in India may be admitted to act as an attorney, solicitor and proctor in your Majesty's supreme Court at Bombay, to be not only contrary to the Provisions of the charter constituting that court, taken with reference to the spirit and meaning of the late act of the 3rd and 4th of your present Majesty, and contrary to the several acts of Parliament relating to the admission of persons to act as attornies and solicitors in your Majesty's courts at Westminster, but that the rule is also inconsistent in the nature of its provisions; that it operates unfairly and most injuriously to those in the situation of your memorialists, and by the great facilities it offers to idle persons in India desirous of admission as attornies in your Majesty's court at Bombay, who from their education and previous modes of life are in no wise calculated for the business of an attorney, your memorialists most humbly suggest to your Majesty, that the necessary tendency of the rule is to degrade that Branch of the profession to which your memorialists belongs, and by the undue qualification it confers on persons of limited experience and knowledge in the laws and practise of the Courts, it is calculated to impair the security and interests of suitors and to increase contention and litigation amongst your Majesty's subjects to a vexatious extent.

Your memorialists most humbly submit that the inconsistency in the rule, in the nature of its provisions, and its unfairness in respect to your memorialists and those who may be similarly situated is this—The same necessity is made by it to exist now as formerly for those attornies who may come out from England to practise in your majesty's said court at Bombay, to shew that they have served the regular period of five years in England and that they have been duly admitted to practise in one of your majesty's Courts at Westminster, while any person with the bare qualification of having served a three years clerkship in India where far fewer opportunities are afforded of acquiring an adequate knowledge of their profession may be admitted to the same privileges with those who have gained admission into the profession, not only at a very heavy expence but after a period of service of nearly twice the duration of that required by the *present* rule.

That the object of the several acts of Parliament relating to the admission of attornies has uniformly been as your memorialists most humbly submit to your Majesty in Council that of ensuring in as great a degree as possible the private respectability of its members as well as their fitness and ability to act as attornies, and in order to secure this object and to prevent the admission into the profession of illiterate and unedu. cated members, that the legistature hath imposed on persons articled to attornies, and on *their* subsequent admission in your Majesty's courts the heavy stamp duties and fees now payable by this class of persons in England.

That owing to the nonextension of the stamps acts to India, and to the absence of all fees on the admission of persons as practitioners in your Majesty's said Court at Bombay, and to the reduced period of service required under the rule in question, there remains as your memorialists humbly submit, no sort of security either for private respectability or professional fitness and capacity.

That your Majesty's Supreme Court in administering Justice as it does under the Royal Charter in its different Jurisdictions, is governed by the rules of your Majesty's Court of King's bench, of the High Court of Chancery, of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer according to the Law and Custom of the Diocese of London and practize of the High Court of Admiralty.

Your memorialists humbly submit therefore to your Majesty in Council, that a degree of fitness and of legal knowledge equal to that required of persons practising in your Majesty's Court in England is requisite to be possessed by persons practising in your Majesty's Court at Bombay, more particularly as persons when admitted to practise in your Majesty's Court at Bombay are eligible and practise as Attornies, Solicitors and Proctors of the said Court in its several Jurisdictions.

Your memorialists therefore most humbly pray that your Majesty in Council will be graciously pleased to take your memorialists objections to the said rule into your Majesty's most gracious consideration, and that your Majesty under the power reserved by the charter of the Court, will either repeal the said rule or so modify and vary the same, as to your Majesty shall seem just.

And your memorialists as in duty bound, shall ever pray,

(Signed.)
C. A. West,
E. C. Morgan,
James Patch,
Henry Edward Southouse
H. W. Morris,
J. P. Larkins,
Edward Armitage.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TO THE HONORABLE SIR HERBERT ABINGDON DRAPER COMPTON KNIGHT, CHIEF JUSTICE, AND THE HONORABLE SIR JOHN WITHER AWDRY, KNIGHT, PUISNE JUSTICE OF THE SAID COURT.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Attornies Solicitors and Proctors of this Honorable Court.

SHEWETH,

That by a late Rule or Order of this Honorable Court Intituled "Ord. Cur." 13th November, 1834 and published in open Court on the same day, any person producing a certificate of his having served a regular clerkship of three years to an Attorney or Solicitor of one of the Supreme Courts in India, and also a certificate of his good character and ability signed by the master with whom he shall have served his clerkship, and also by one of the principal officers of the Supreme Court at the Presidency where such clerkship shall have been served, is thereby rendered eligible to be admitted as an Attorney, Solicitor or Proctor in this Honorable Court.

That your Petitioners being desirous of laying their objections to the said rule before his Majesty in Council, have embodied the same in a memorial.

That your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Lordships that the Prothonotary or other proper officer of the said Court may be directed to receive and transmit the said memorial to the President of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, at the same time with the said Rule to the end that the same may be laid by the said President before His Most Gracious Majesty in Council, together with the said Rule.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &ca.

(Signed) C. A West, (Signed) J. P. Larkins,
" Hy. Edwd. Southouse " Edwd. Armitage,
" James Patch, " E. C. Morgan.
" H. W. Morris,

CALCUTTA.

NOTES ON INDIAN AFFAIRS—No. XLIV.

A SLIGHT SKETCH OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK.

(From the Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 30, 1835.)

Some observations on the administration of Lord William Bentinck were offered in No. II of these papers: the present may therefore appear somewhat superfluous, and will hardly escape the charge of repetition. As, however, his Lordship's Government is now drawing to a close, I cannot resist the attempt to sketch a summary of the proceedings which have been adopted under his authority; especially as during the continuance of it, some most important changes in the mode of conducting the affairs of British India have been introduced. These changes have been productive both of good and evil: not the least, that they have caused more disappointment to the native and more discontent to the English population both in and out of the service, than perhaps have resulted from the measures of any preceding Governor.

It should, however, be recollected, that nearly three years have elapsed since the publication of that paper, affording considerable opportunity for a change of opinion on the subject of Lord William's public character and administration; and it is with considerable regret that I am compelled to acknowledge, that a more extensive acquaintance and a closer observation of his proceedings have convinced me that the view which was given of these in my first essay, tends to place them in a much more favourable light than succeeding experience has justified. Like most of his Lordship's admirers, which at the commencement of his Indian career were many, I was deceived by the great professions which were made, and too ready to believe that the glittering show which was exhibited was in reality the sterling metal which it purported to represent: mortifying indeed is the discovery that like many other commodities of little value, the profusion with which the professions were poured forth was only the consequence of their intrinsic worthlessness; and that the tinsel was only a foil for the base metal which it covered.

The Summary of Lord William's professions, is as follows:—

1st.—A determination to do his best for the interests of the people over whom he was placed.

2d.—A conviction that many abuses existed both in the system of Government, and the mode of its administration in the detail.

3d.—A resolution to make merit the test of promotion, and to adopt a plan which should prevent the concealment of indolency and inefficiency, while it enabled the able and meritorious to obtain the reward of their industry and talent.

4.—A resolution not to be a puppet in the hands of his councillors, secretaries, and other officials, but to see and judge for himself.

5th.—And in prosecution of this he invited communications and suggestions from all parties in or out of the service of Government.

Let us now see the result of all this. The only striking features of Lord William's administration are:—

First.—The abolition of the practice of Suttee.

Second,—The judicial reforms.

Third.—The breaking through the illiberal policy of excluding the Natives and East Indians from Office.

Fourth.—The toleration of unlimited freedom of the press.

And now let us examine these a little in detail.

First.—The abolition of the practice of Suttee. Every friend to humanity will rejoice at this; but very little merit is due to Lord William for the measure. There was not an individual Englishmen in the country who did not wish to prevent such a barbarous rite, and who would not have given his best endeavours to effect its destruction. The question was "can it be done with safety," i. e. without occasioning disturbances and insurrections which should cause a greater amount of evil and misery than that which it was intended to abrogate. For a considerable time this was answered in the negative, and as long as it was conscientiously believed, that an attempt to abolish Suttees would produce more evil than the Suttee itself, the local rules of India were morally and in every point of view, perfectly justified in resisting the exertion of philanthropists at home, who were ignorant of the custom and opinions of the people of India.

But opinion had greatly changed upon this subject for several years before Lord William's arrival in India; and as far as I had an opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of my countrymen, I can only say, that of all whom I conversed with whether of the civil, military, mercantile, or miscellaneous classes, full three out of four were not only convinced, that all over Hindostan and Bengal, the Suttee might be abolished with perfect safety, but were anxious to see the promulgation of a law to this effect—and this full five years before the law was actually enacted. It is obvious that when such were the sentimens of the majority of the English in India, i. e. of the rules of the country, the abolition would have been effected a little sooner or later, whoever might have been appointed to the situation of Governor General. It is equally clear, that had the Governor on his arrival at once enforced such measure, without consulting those whose long residence in India might be supposed to enable them to know something of its affairs and of the people, he would have deserved the credit of much more zeal then judgment.

Second.—The Judicial reforms. The same remarks apply to this head:—the utter insufficiency of the establishment for the administration of civil justice, and the intolerable evils which were entailed on the country and people, by the virtual denial of justice, had been officially, privately, and in the public prints, so often brought to the notice of those in power and the public at large, that it was plainly perceived that the machine of Government would not go on much longer on its old footing: nay, those who looked beyond the present, were fully aware that the almost annihilation of credit, the falling off of mercantile transaction and the impoverishment of the country, which were the consequences entailed in considerable degree, by the state of the Courts, whereby every encouragement was held out to dishonesty, began seriously to affect the Government revenue. Then, indeed, it became an object to remedy evils complained of: as long as only suffered by the natives, the principle of the Government did not appear to be affected; but when it was found that the fundamental principle, for which the British Indian Government exists, the realization of a large revenue, appear to be in danger, than it was found necessary to introduce some improvement. Numerous representations and suggestions had been made to Government on the subject; and, like the Suttee case, the judicial reforms would have been forced upon our rulers and extorted from them, however they might have been entrusted with the Government of the country.

Thirdly.—The breaking through the illiberal policy of excluding the Natives and East Indians, as much as possible, from all share in the Government of their country. In this again, Lord William is by no means entitled to the whole credit. It had for some time previous to his Lordship's arrival here, been pretty generally acknowledged, that the attempt to govern the country almost entirely by European agency, had been a complete failure. Those too, who were a little more farsighted than their neighbours, and were intelligent enough to observe and take warning by the signs of the times, were convinced that the old system of unjust exclusion could not be maintained much longer; and many representations of the expediency of adopting a more liberal policy, had at various times, by different functionaries, been made to Government. Nevertheless, it is but fair to allow, that Lord William deserves much more credit for his share in this measure, than in either of the two preceding measures. A considerable number of men, both high in office and insubordinate situations, were still imbued with the old prejudice of the vats superiority of the English; the inefficiency and corruption of the people, and the great danger which would ensue to our Government, by admitting them to any share of influence and authority. Dire prognostications were held forth of the evils which would be entailed by the enlightened measures which were proposed, or rather by the commencement of a more liberal system; for it must be carried much further before its beneficial results can be fully developed; and it is probable that with a ruler of an ordinary mind, some years would have elapsed before the advocates of the proceeding would have been allowed to triumph. In this measure, therefore, let the full meed of praise be awarded to the decision of character and liberality of the present Governor-General.

Fourth.—The toleration of unlimited freedom of the Press. This is indeed a measure dictated by a pure and enlarged policy, and for which, I believe I may say, we are indebted solely to Lord William. There were some, doubtless, among the Government functionaries who were anxious for the abolition of restrictions on the expression of public opinion on official men and measures, but they where by far too few in number to have counteracted the prejudices of the many, had they not been powerfully supported by the head of the Government. I have certainly heard observations from several men, tending to detract from the wisdom and liberality of this measure. It is said, that after all, what can the expression of public opinion do? The circumstances of India and its population are such, that its rulers may, at present at least, with perfect safety treat it with contempt. A weak minded and self-sufficient man might have been nettled and annoyed at the attacks on Government which have been from time to time poured forth; but of strong character and conscious of his own power could afford to take no notice of them. Besides, it is said that Lord William is one of those phlegmatic and humourous individuals who laughs at all the abuse he may have received, and can even enjoy the wit and cleverness of a phillipic, should it contain any—feeling the force of the old adage "let those laugh that win." Besides this, he has very wisely looked upon the freedom of the press, both as an index and a safety valve for the public mind:—to point out, how far he and his masters, the twenty-four molochs of Leaden Hall, might go; and to allow of the escape of a great portion of that discontent which if pent up might have caused an explosion producing much more dangerous consequences.

All this may be, and probably is, both true and lamentable. True, as regards Lord William individually, and lamentable that the free expression of public opinion should yet have so little influence upon the actions of our rulers, and so little power to remedy the evils under which the country is groaning;—still, "*gueta caval lapidam.*" Let the press persist in doing its duty, in which it will be joined and assisted by the people; ultimately it must triumph, and our rules will be forced to adopt a more enlightened and a wiser policy. No small share of mental strength, however, is requisite to enable a man to tolerate being told that he is wrong, or that his measures are oppressive, even though he may profit by what he hears. Few men in authority in India, England, or any other country submit to it while they possessed the power to prevent it. Let the full and unrestricted share be awarded to the man who has borne all that has been said and published against the present Governor General.

Let him also receive full credit for his attempts to improve the resources of the country by introducing a general plan for the improvement of its communication by road-making—and for his attempts to increase commerce by the opening of the Indus. Lord William's resolution to make merit the test of promotion and to adopt a system, &c. sounded very well: in practice, however, there has been just as much despotism and favoritism under the present administration as at any previous period. It is also very doubtful whether the public servants on the whole do more than they did before. The diligent and efficient have been disgusted by the unmerited auspicion which has been cast upon them, while occasional instances of notorious idleness and inefficiency exist now as heretofore. If these are able to remain undiscovered by the Government, it is a poor resume of the grand system of public reports and private espionage which has been introduced; but in truth, some of them, to say the least, have been so well known for years to the public at large, that it is utterly impossible that the head of the Government could remain in ignorance of them.

The determination expressed by Lord William not to be a puppet in the hands of his councillors, &c. &c. has degenerated into his having too often become a tool in the hands of spies and informers whose purposes he has been made so serve by forwarding their views, and gratifying their malice, and as to the laudable purpose for which his journies through the country were said to have been undertaken, to enable him too see and judge for himself of its condition and the state of its inhabitants; had this been done at his own expense, the credit of purely good intentions might have justly been conceded to him. The cost of his expensive journies has, however, been defrayed *as it is called, by Government*, that is to say by the people of India, who are certainly at a loss to discover what benefits they have thereby derived, except the honor of being subject to the numerable petty extortions, oppressions, and misconduct of his Lordship's suite and camp-followers, which in India always rise in amount in proportion to the rank of the master; and the only practical result of these journies that has hitherto been exhibited, is that of a agreeable party of pleasure amusing themselves with viewing the various sights and scenes of the country and in the selection of salubrious and attractive residences for their abode according to the climate and seasons.

Indeed, as a general principle, altho in theory it sounds well; great difficulties are opposed to the production of any beneficial effects from local enquiries conducted by a Governor-General in person. The office is of too great importance to Ministerial interference to be bestowed on any Indian functionaries at home who come out fresh from England; and those necessarily precluded from having any language from having any the people. Besides, if this be the case, quette oppose another: a Governor General has been before observed, go about in disguise, like the celebrated Caliph of Bagdat (Haroon all Raschid) to inspect the proceedings of his subordinates, and the attempt too often ends like the mountain in labour:—sometimes indeed the production is by no means of so innocuous a nature; for a distorted abortion, like the present espionage system, is only an instrument in the hands of the evil disposed to the injury of all able and honest men. A journey and enquiry by the Governor-General, if properly conducted, might be made productive of some benefit; but if we are to judge from the results which have hitherto followed the various peregrinations of respective Governors-General, the wisest course for the Court of Directors or the Ministry would be to procure a revision of the last East India Charter act, so as to enable them to prohibit any future Government from leaving Calcutta, a most desirable measure for the inhabitants of that fair City of Palaces, who would thereby enjoy sundry additional good dinners and agreeable entertainments, while the money which would be spent in the journeys might be applied to a variety of much more useful purposes.

As to the invitation for communications and suggestions from all parties, in or out of the service; the public have yet to learn how far those which have been offered have ever been suffered to supersede Lord William's preconceived notions; and there are not a few anecdotes current on good authority of positive evils—nay, instances of bribery and extortion on the part of the officials of different functionaries, having been brought to his Lordship's notice, into which no enquiry whatever has been instituted.

The conviction that may abuses exist both in the system of Government and the mode of administration in detail, is still nearly as strong as ever in the minds of those who possesses any acquaintance with India or its affairs. It is, we may conclude, equally present to the perception of the Governor-General, if we are to judge by his non-interfence system; and the implied candour and plain dealing of this measure is entitled to the highest praise. His Lordship has strenuously supported the system of non-interference in the internal affairs of the native states, simply because he is convinced that had their administration may been that of the British Government is not a whit better. But what has been the general result of Lord William's Government? what has become of his determination to do his best for the interest of the people over whom he has been placed? Professions in abundance we have had; it has been a government of professions which has begun and ended in words. It may have been his intention to have fulfilled them; but he forgot to add the qualifying proviso that his good intention were never to interfere with the main principle of the British Indian Government, profit to themselves and their masters at the expence of the people of India. Every arm of Government, civil and military, has been crippled by the miserable system of petty economy which has been introduced. The abominable system of purveyance force. The commerce and manufactures of the country are daily deteriorated by the vexatious system of internal duties which is still preserved; the people are still oppressed by having the business of the courts, and offices conducted in a language, foreign both to the governors and the governed the police arrangements have deteriorated; men are daily appointed to situations of responsibility, who for any thing that is known of their qualifications may be unable even to speak to the people; the people are either happier nor richer then they were before; indeed their impoverishment has been progressive; for, while the evil enumerated have continued in full force, the revenue screw has scarcely been relaxed half a thread [illegible] hundreds of which it is

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composed: and to crown all, the government servants of all classes have been filled with disgust and discontent at the imputations and aspersions with which they have been assailed; at the disappointment of hopes and expectations on the strength of which they left their home, their kindred, and their country, and which have cheered and supported them in the discharge of their laborious duties while exiles in a foreign land: while the natives, the East Indians and the English settlers are found equally murmuring at the little which has been practically done to improve their condition.

[redacted]the existence of the feeling among the English [redacted]tion, both in and out of the service, government [redacted]ciently aware; our rulers do and may, for some [redacted]ome, set it at defiance, although the evil conse[redacted]will be ultimately felt. But it is impossible [redacted]know the extent to which they prevail among [redacted]ple of the country: we have been so long [redacted]med to set at nought their opinions; and even [redacted]nsider them as incapable of forming any, that it [redacted]most like a new sense to entertain the notion of regulating our proceedings by the consideration of their effect upon and reception by the people. The day is past, however, when they can safely be treated with such contempt: they are most accurate judges of character; and the circumstances in which they are placed, defenceless and open to attacks from all around them, have increased this natural quality to a degree of keenness and activity of which the spider's eye which is said to "*see all round*" is scarcely susceptible. They are ever on the watch, for at present they feel their weakness, and know that they are in our power; and bitterly do they murmur among themselves at our extortions and oppressions. They see the daily retrenchments which are taking place in every department, which so far from benifiting them are only an additional means of depriving them of the advantages which they enjoyed by the former expenditure; and native soldiers and employes of all rank, are now wandering about the country, cursing the wrecked parsimony which has deprived them of the means of subsistence, while they know that the taxes are levied as usual to the utmost, and that the money thus raised is hoarded to be transmitted to England.

All this they see and reason upon. The question is now more strongly agitated then ever "what right have we to rule the million for the benefit of the few?"—and further, the point is also discussed, what is the amount of our power to support this right? Many influential individuals among them are now familiar with our language, and many more are daily becoming acquainted with it; a native press exists both in Bengal and in the upper provinces, and one of leading English Journals of Calcutta, has lately become in part the property of a native of wealth and talent—communication between people in distant parts of the country is daily becoming more frequent and will become still more so. By a wise and enlightened system of legislation, all this might be turned to the consolidation of our power and the improvement of the condition and consequent happiness of the people of the whole Indian Peninsula; but if nothing be done to our sentiment into a different channel from that in which they now run, the warning which predicts the downfall of the British Indian rule will not be long ere it be fulfilled.

It may be asked, why such an attack as this is levelled [redacted] Lord Wm. Bentick? What has had one worse than [redacted]rmer Governor's General of India to deserve it? It [redacted]ust be remembered that he is a publick man, and that [redacted]s public man alone his proceedings are here discuss[redacted]d; and that he has brought it upon himself by his [redacted]ndant profe[redacted]ion or ostentation. If his pre[redacted]le office which they [redacted]e country; if they [redacted]ment of their case [redacted]ur and luxury of their [redacted]nselves for their separation [redacted]and friends by the prospect of a pen[redacted]their return to England; they at least made no grand p ofessions. But Lord William Bentinck has gratuitously placed himself in this position, he may have recommended more liberal measures to the Home Government, he may have endeavoured to rouse them to a sense of their true interests; but if so, the secrecy with which the affairs of Government are administered, has prevented the public from being made acquainted with it; and the general result of his measures has been to lay a foundation which may rise consequences of greater moment both to the English rulers and the Indian population than have ever yet resulted from the act of any proceeding Governor—whether these shall be productive of good or evil, time alone can show.

A FRIEND TO INDIA.

December, 1834.

CEYLON.

RATES OF CHARGES ON VESSELS.

We have transferred to our columns an advertisement from the Government Gazette, altering the rates of Port Charges on Vessels visiting the Island.

We heartily concur in the policy of the several changes ordered, and have no doubt they will be received with gratitude by the parties interested; but, we must not omit remarking, that if we pass by unnoticed the adoption by Government of the right to reduce taxes, (however much we agree in the propriety thereof) we may shut the door against remonstrance, in the event of their claiming the same right to impose new duties or charges on the Commerce of the Island.

It must not be forgotten, that by the INSTRUCTIONS the Government are deprived of the power to reduce or increase taxation without reference to the home authorities, nor do we conceive it to be competent to the Executive authority to revise or alter any of the old minutes or regulations of Government, without the consent of the Legislative Council.—*Observer, January* 13.

EUROPE.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(From the Morning Post, October 10.)

CITY, THURSDAY EVENING.—The English Market is still exceedingly sluggish, and Spanish Bonds, by reason of the more ample scope they afford for speculation, continue to command the almost exclusive attention of the dealers. Consols are at 90¾ ⅞ for money, and 90½ ⅝ for the Account, which is a fraction below the closing of prices of yesterday, though bargains have been concluded in them during the day at or about the same. Bank Stock for the opening is at 224, and India Stock remains stationary at 263. Exchequer Bills have been done at 39 to 44, which establishes so decided [redacted]nt on the pre-

vious rates of 37 to 40 as to suggest a hope that the pecuniary necessities of the trading community complained of, may by this time have been materially relieved. India Bonds are also somethings higher, viz., at 14 to 16.

The rumour which was yesterday put into circulation of a very considerable reaction having taken place in Spanish Stock at Paris, and which was the occasion of so much wild and reckless speculation in the Market here turns out to have been a fabrication. The Cortes' Bonds, instead of advancing 7, or even 4 per cent., as stated at different intervals, actually experienced a further decline; and accordingly those Securities, which closed yesterday evening at 60, re-opened this morning at the reduction of 3 per cent., a point of depression from which, however, they revived in some degree at a subsequent period of the day, though they ultimately closed at 57⅛. The regular business of the Market concluded at a moment when prospects again presented themselves of a more active demand, and a few sales out of the house were consequently effected at a quarter per cent more, namely at 57⅜. Portuguese Bonds have been languid the whole of the day, and the little business transacted in them has been chiefly at a reduction of about ¼ per cent, on the price obtained last evening. Their present quotation is 82. The Northern Bonds, generally, have experienced some improvement. Russian, which were yesterday at 105¼, are now at 105¾, while the Two and a Half per cent, Dutch have advanced from 52⅛ to 52⅜, and the Five per cent, ditto from 95 to 95¼. The Transatlantic Bonds, on the other hand, have as generally declined. Brazillian, which were at 77½, have receded to 76¾. Buenos Ayrean and Columbian have each fallen to about the same extent, the former having closed at 30½, the latter at 31⅛. Bolanos Shares have again been sold at 117½ to 122½. London and Greenwich Railway at 11½, and Canada Company at 43; but in this market the business transacted of late has been unimportant.

THE *Courier Francaise* of Monday, upon whose authority it was stated that a resolution had been passed by the Paris Agens de Change to put an end to time bargains in Spanish Stock, has not been strictly correct in its information. The Meeting of the Agens de Change was held only on Monday evening, when it was resolved that, after the settling day of the 25th instant, all sales and purchases of Spanish Stock should be accompanied by a deposit of 15 per cent. on the amount contracted for. The proposition of not allowing time bargains at all was, it seems, regularly brought forward at the Meeting, but lost by a majority of one (the vote being by ballot), and this in consequence of a mistake made by one of the brokers in putting the paper specifying his vote into the wrong urn. By the last advices it will be seen that, although the Cortes' Bonds declined as much as four, the proscribed Royal Fives had advanced one per cent. on the previous Cours, the price at which they closed on Tuesday being 21½.

The [redacted] Company are to [redacted] irregularity of some kind on the part of the former may have led to such an alteration is probable: but nothing sufficiently definite or circumstantial has hitherto transpired to warrant the construction put upon the matter, which is, that it amounts to a positive failure.

DESTRUCTION OF THE THETIS PACKET.

(From the Morning Post, October 9.)

LIVERPOOL; OCT. 7.—This morning, between the hours of two and three o'clock the greatest alarm pervaded the river and the neighbourhood along shore in consequence of a destructive fire having broken out on board the Dublin mail-packet the Thetis, commanded by Capt. Townley, accompanied by the explosion of the magazine of the vessel. It appears that the Thetis, one of the finest, most beautiful, and fast—sailing vessels in the service, arrived in Liverpool from Dublin yesterday morning, and having discharged her passengers, took her customary station at the Slyne, opposite Tranmere Ferry. The crew slept on board, and, about the hour above mentioned, they were roused from slumber by the crackling of the vessel, which had taken fire in the aft cabin the best appartment. The crew immediately used to extinguish the flames, which threatened such serious consequences; but the fire having reached to so fearful a height, it was found, with their exclusive and united endeavours, to be impossible. An alarm was instantly given on shore, and applications made for assistance, when the Richmond, a Government tender, used for Postoffice business, shortly came alongside with a number of extra hands. The devastating element was then raging, with little hopes of saving the most valuable part of the vessel, where the fire broke out, and in order to rescue the whole from the destruction which appeared pending, it was deemed necessary to remove her from the moorings to some part of the river where they might have the advantage of a bank and scuttle her. Accordingly the Richmond, whilst the flames were bursting through the cabin windows, proceeded to tow her to Woodside, where she was run upon the bank about eighty yards from the shore, being as near as it was possible to bring her to. She arrived in this burning state at Woodside between four and five o'clok, when the Sir Thomas Stanly, Eastham packet and the Rival, of Runcorn come to her assistance and by means of their force pumps commance playing upoo the flames. The Norwich Union engine was also put on board one of the Woodside steamers, and brought into effective operation. About this period the Dolphin, Government packet, from Dublin, arrived and Captain Smithett, her commander, perceiving the lamentable conflagration which had taken place, lost no time in repairing, with the Dolphin's crew, to render every possible aid. The united endeavours of the crew of both packets together with those of the captains and men employed on the Runcorn Eastham, and Woodside boats, were then directed to extinguish the flames and scuttle the vessel. The injecting pipes of two steamers were brought into use with the Norwich Union engine but there appeared no hopes of saving even a portion of the best cabin, or its valuable furniture, bedding, and plate. Great fears were now entertained that the small magazine near the aft cabin, containing a barrel of gunpowder would ignite and blow up the whole fabrick, but notwithstanding which the men continued their labours unmindful of the danger. About six o'clock, whilst all hands were at work on the fore-deck, the magazine caught fire, and immediately after a tremendous explosion, which rocked the buildings near the river sides like the shock of an earthquake was the consequence. Fortunately not a single person was seriously injured, but the planks from the sides of the vessel and the windows were forced from their situation and scattered in all directions. The best cabin by the explosion was now completely gutted and destroyed. Search was subsequently made for the plate, valued at 700l, but not a vestige was to be found. Five minutes after the explosion the mainmast, which had been burning for some time, rolled overboard, together with large quantities of other timber. The only plan then left to be adopted in order to save the rest of the vessel was to sink her as near in shore as she could be brought, and about half-past six a large hole was perforated through her fore part, and, having filled with water she went to the bottom, nothing being visible but her chimney and stern. Had she not at this time been scuttled the whole of this fine vessel would have fallen a prey to the flames; for at the time she went down they had reached beyond the chimney towards the fore-part.

It is not known how the fire originated, but it is conjectured that it broke out in the caboose; a place used for cooking.

Since the vessel sunk, workmen have been busily employed in fixing cabals to the strong joists in her sides, which, when affixed to the flats, (a heavy description of boat,) which now surround her, will enable her to float at high water, and then the steam-boats can tow the wreck more in shore.

The packet belongs to a company of proprietors, and is hired like the rest of the mail-packets by the Government, at a certain rental per month. It is impossible, at present, to estimate the damage sustained; but it is, no doubt, considerable, as the best part of the vessel and its aft-engines are entirely destroyed. The style in which this best cabins of the line of mail-packets are furnished and appointed is very costly and the loss in this department is very great. The original cost of the vessel was 17,000l.

CAPT. BOURCHIERS JOURNEY FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND, OVERLAND.

Captain W. BOURCHIER'S *Narative of a Passage from Bombay to England*, is in these days a *rara avis*; just what it professes to be, and what the author intended it should be, and nothing more—a simple narrative of a shipwreck and a journey. The writer started for Bombay in the summer of last year, with some objects which he could not accomplish. Losing no time in vain regrets, he set off again for England, *via* the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. When in latitude 20. 43. North, the vessel sudde[redacted] coral. After passi[redacted] stormy night hourly expecting the ship to go to pieces, they spent till noon the next day in trying to get her off. Finding this impossible, they took to the boats, which were overcrowded by passengers, but underladen with provisions: and after four days of toil and suffering, reached Suakin, a port on the Red Sea, little if at all visited by Europeans. Here they refreshed themselves, and *paid* for it; after which, the company separated. Captain WILLIAM LOWE "of the Honourable East India Company's brig of war Nautilus" (we are thus specific, because one reason of the author's publishing is, to inform the world that he did *not* command the vessel, asserted, though he attributed no blame to the skilful officer who did) returned to the wreck. Captain BOURCHIER and a party proceeded to England; first from Suakin to Berber across the Desert—a route never before trodden by Europeans; and thence to Cairo and Alexandria. At this place he embarked, in a deeply-laden brigantine, for Leghorn; underwent a six-weeks quarantine at Leghorn: and hence scampered through Italy and France to Boulogne.

Excepting the wreck and the journey to Berber there is nothing very new in the ground passed over. Nor does the gallant officer profess to be able to throw a new light upon old subjects, or vividly to present new ones. "Push on, keep moving!" was his motto: his object was "simply to get from Bombay to England in the shortest time possible, and, therefore, every thing which he met with in the form of adventure, or capable of making a readable story, was to him disaster, or at best delay." This, which is injurious to richness or effect, gives the little volume something of a character. There is no eking out: when the writer has nothing to say, he says nothing. This negative virtue is not, however, the only merit: the writer has a clear and easy style, with much smartness, and some humour: he has also the proverbial good humour of his profession; and some of the rapidity of his travelling is infused into his narration. Had a gentleman gone out to "make a story"—we omit the "readable"—the captain's materials would have been diffused over a whole octavo, or perhaps two. The unpretending tar has given them in little more than a hundred pages.—*Spectator, Sept.* 6.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ACTING AND SINGING.

A critic in the *Times*, speaking of WILSON'S performance in the new opera of the *Mountain Sylph*, says—"It is a pity that this gentleman cannot throw a little more animation into his acting: he is miserably tame." The critic's remark is incorrect in point of fact, and proceeds from a want of clearness of ideas on the subject. It is not to WILSON'S *acting* that the charge of tameness can justly be made, though it is certainly in some degree applicable to his singing. In this respect he forms a remarkable contrast to BRAHAM; who, from the most insipid of actors, becomes transformed into another being the instant he begins to sing. Those who, in the delightful days of STORACE'S operas, used to see the *Siege of Belgrade* night after night with unabated pleasure, cannot but remember the awkward stiffness with which BRAHAM strutted on the stage in the *Serashier*—the unvarying tone in which he put the opening question, "Yusef, are there any pretty girls here?"—the schoolboy monotony with which he repeated the sentimental speech which introduced his song—and then the manner in which he gave the song itself. The moment he uttered the first words, "The rose and the lily," his features were lighted up, his gestures became free, his whole figure appeared expanded, and he poured out a torrent of the most impassioned eloquence. With WILSON the reverse is the case. After speaking and acting with very considerable feeling and energy, he is often turned into stone when he comes to sing. This is singular, but it may perhaps be accounted for. Both these performers possess energy and feeling, otherwise neither of them would exhibit it in any circumstances; but each of them seems to be constrained—the one by having to speak, the other to sing. BRAHAM "lisped in numbers." Singing from his childhood, ceased to be a matter of technical consideration. As poetry to POPE, so music was to BRAHAM, the natural language of passion and sentiment. WILSON became a singer rather late in life; and it is evident that his mind, while singing, is often more occupied with the *portamento di voce*, and the smoothness and purity of his tones, than with the feelings under which he is supposed to labour. In proof of this, it may be observed, that WILSON is always most impassioned in simple music, particularly the ballads of his own country; and it is because his songs in the *Mountain Sylph* are not only simple, but Scottish in style, that he sings them so beautifully. As to his acting in this piece, we have no hesitation in saying, that his handsome figure and countenance, his ease and even grace of deportment, and propriety of action and elocution, contribute to form a more satisfactory representation of the favoured lover of a creature of superhuman delicacy and refinement, than could have been given by any vocal performer now on the stage.

Some itinerant showmen recently visited Shrewsbury, with a ribbed faced baboon, which, it is suspected, has been trained by its owners to commit robberies on houses in the night, by climbing up places inaccessible to men, and thereby gaining an entrance through the bed-room windows. Last week, a lady residing in Shrewsbury, on retiring to bed found the animal in her room, and it instantly attacked her on being discovered; and it fought with so much fury, when the lady's husband came to her rescue, that he was glad to let it escape through the window. A gold watch was missed from the table, which it is supposed the animal had carried off. The following morning, the owners of the baboon left the town, with the suspected burglar.—*Abridged from the Shrewsbury Chronicle.*

No wonder the baboon found its way so instinctively into "my lady's chamber," since but a very few years ago many of its race were domiciled in the boudoirs of women of fashion. But the other species of apes, not exactly ribbed-faced, are now freed from their long-tailed rivals; except at the Zoological Gardens, where the flirtings of the beaux stand no chance beside the tricks of the monkies. We should not be surprised if other valuables beside the gold watch be found missing in other houses; and materials for a pathetic tale of "the Boy and the Baboon," surpassing in tragic interest "the Maid and the Magpie," be supplied in the justice-room of the good town of Shrewsbury. Your monkey makes a capital scape-goat.—*Spectator.*

DUELLING ABROAD.

The First Chamber of the States of Hanover adopted, in a recent sitting, a law on duels. The penalty of death is pronounced against the person who, in a mortal combat, shall have killed his adversary, which penalty, under extenuating circumstances, may be commuted to 20 years' transportation. In the case of a duel not before fixed to be mortal, he who shall have killed his adversary is punished by six years' imprisonment in a house of correction, which period may be diminished by extenuating circumstances. Serious wounds from the same cause are punished by ordinary imprisonment. The seconds, who might have used proper exertions to prevent the duel are exonerated from punishment. Medical practitioners, whose aid may have been required, are not liable, neither are they obliged to give information on the subject.

MISCELLANEA.

Dr. Johnson being introduced to a Prelate who had long been very desirous to know him, the latter took the opportunity of walking with the Doctor through St. James's Park, for the purpose of improving his acquaintance. The Doctor, however, did not happen to be in a very communicative humour: and the Bishop was at a loss what kind of a remark to venture upon, by way of opening a conversation; at length, after a pause, turning to his companion, he observed that the trees round them grew very large and strong. "*Sir*," said the cynic, '*they have nothing else to do.*'

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.—At a gentleman's seat about 1 mile from Oswestry, the servants took the liberty of having a ball, on Monday night, in the absence of the master and mistress. The party were assembled by previous invitation, consisting of clerks, apprentices, &c., from the town, when, in the midst of their glee, a clergyman (brother of the lady) suddenly made his appearance, and broke up the ball in an instant; the fiddler himself and the numerous couples of "ladies and gentlemen" scampered off in the best way they could, some of whom were severely bruised in getting out of the way.—*Times.*

ANOTHER AERIAL MACHINE.—In addition to the aërial conveyance which has been so much talked of in Paris, from the idea that a communication may be effected between that city and London in a few hours, another machine, from which still greater expectations are formed, is now exhibiting in the Chaussée d'Antin. It is a sort of terrestrial ship, having three masts. With this curious machine, the inventor, M. Harquer, is said to have travelled from Tours to Paris, at the rate of about 20 miles an hour.—*Athenæum.*

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